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. . . The Newfoundland fisheries treaty between the United States and Great Britain was ratified by the Senate and made public on February 18. It is stated that Dr. Heinrich Lammash, an eminent Austrian jurist, professor in the University of Vienna, and a member of the Hague Court, has been proposed as umpire of the tribunal to which the dispute is to be referred.

. . . During the last ten years England has spent on her navy \$1,590,000,000. At the present time she is spending \$160,000,000 per year. The tonnage of the British navy is to-day 1,749,854. Japan has now 11 modern battleships, France 21, Germany 22, the United States 25, while England has 57. And yet, with all this superiority in floating defenses, England was never in greater fear of an invasion than she is now. The more battleships the greater the dread!

. . . The Central American Court of Justice has already got to work. The case of the Claims of Honduras and Nicaragua against Salvador is reported to have been decided in favor of the latter State. The Court has also delivered judgment in favor of Guatemala as against Honduras in the case brought before it by the Honduran government.

. . . An invitation has been sent by F. Maddison, M. P., secretary of the International Arbitration League (11 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London), to the German trade unions to visit England this spring in order to demonstrate the friendly feeling which exists between the British and the German workingmen.

. . . Mr. Joshua Rowntree, writing recently in the *Manchester Guardian* in protest against the further increase of British armaments, gives the following summary of the situation, which supports his contention: "The Russian navy has gone. Its victor, the Japanese navy, is now allied with our own. The fleet of the United States has been fêted by our colonies as if it belonged to ourselves. With France and Italy we are in close accord. A North Sea treaty has safeguarded the lesser nationalities from danger, and a new Turkey welcomes Great Britain as its deliverer. Germany only is left to be the ogre of the alarmists. The evidence is very strong that the hard-working people of that country wish for friendship with us and ours. The Emperor, who is at least straightforward, has given assurances of his sincerity in this respect. The one danger to the ordinary onlooker is to be found in the answering cock-crows of the armament advocates in either land. Their vigor grows with each other's challenges."

. . . After somewhat protracted negotiation, the result of which was the consent of Sir Robert Bond, Premier of Newfoundland, to arbitrate the fisheries question, Great Britain and the United States have decided to lay their case before the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague. The agreement to arbitrate, which was prepared under the direction of Secretary Root and Ambassador Bryce, and ratified by the Senate, contains seven principal questions. The evidence in the case will be presented in English and the arguments in French. The hearing will be held in the summer. It is understood that Judge George Gray of Delaware and Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, a justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, with three Europeans, will constitute the tribunal. The counsel for

the United States will be Samuel J. Elder, Boston, ex-Senator George Turner and Dr. James Brown Scott, Washington, Charles B. Warren, Detroit, Mich., and Robert Lansing, Watertown, N. Y. The American agent will be Chandler P. Anderson of New York.

. . . The Society of Friends in Great Britain have sent the following memorial to the Prime Minister against further naval increase:

"We view with serious concern the suggestions which are now being made for a large increase in the naval estimates. Apart altogether from the well-known objections of our society to the system of settling international disputes by force, we regard any such increase at this juncture as calculated to bring about similar increases on the part of other nations, with whom we are now manifestly being drawn into more friendly relations. We desire to remind you of the words of the late Prime Minister: 'I hold that the growth of armaments is a great danger to the peace of the world. A policy of huge armaments keeps alive and stimulates and feeds the belief that force is the best, if not the only solution of international differences. It is a policy that tends to inflame old sores and to create new sores.'"

Second National Peace Congress, Chicago, May 3 to May 5, 1909.

[The following circular has been sent out by the Chicago committee who are organizing the second National Peace Congress. It will be noticed that the date has been changed to a week later than was first announced. We hope that all peace workers throughout the nation will, if possible, arrange to attend the Congress, which is certain to be one of the greatest and most important ever held. — Ed.]

THE SECOND NATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS will be held in Chicago, Monday to Wednesday, May 3 to May 5, 1909. Special Peace Services will be held in the churches the Sunday preceding.

THE FIRST NATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS was held in New York in 1907, just on the eve of the assembling of the second Hague Conference, and contributed not a little to the success of that important assembly, in which forty-four nations were represented.

THE COMING CONGRESS, IN PURPOSE AND PLAN, will be similar to the New York Congress. Its great object will be the strengthening of public sentiment for international arbitration and the consideration of the next steps to be taken towards the realization of universal peace. Speakers of world-wide reputation have been invited, including government officials in our own land, as well as prominent officials of Great Britain, Germany, France, Japan, China, South America and other countries. Special legal, educational, religious, industrial and commercial sessions have been arranged, and it is expected that, as in New York, the attendance will mount up into the thousands.

A UNIVERSAL PEACE CONGRESS WAS HELD IN CHICAGO in connection with the Columbian Exposition in 1893. While the peace gathering was somewhat overshadowed by the great exhibition, nevertheless, the addresses and papers presented were a distinct contribution to the literature of the peace movement. In six short years after

the Chicago Peace Congress, its recommendations as to a Congress and High Court of Nations began to be worked out into actualities by the first Hague Conference in 1899. It is believed that a National Peace Congress in Chicago, the metropolis of the West, will contribute not a little to the progress of the world.

THE PRINCIPLE OF ARBITRATION HAS TRIUMPHED. Within a century more than 260 important controversies between nations have been settled by this pacific means. At the second Hague Conference two years ago, thirty-five powers, representing 1,285,272,000 inhabitants, voted for general obligatory arbitration; four powers, representing 55,562,000 inhabitants, refrained from voting; while only five powers, representing 167,436,000 inhabitants, voted against it. Thus has the civilized world, by the vote of the official representatives of nine-tenths of its population, declared itself in favor of obligatory arbitration as a substitute for war. After the magnificent efforts for the substitution of an official International Court for international trial by battle, we may rejoice that arbitration has commended itself to the world as reasonable and practicable. More than eighty treaties of obligatory arbitration have been concluded between the nations in pairs within the last five years, our own country being a party to twenty-four of them.

THE QUESTION NOW COMES, "WHAT NEXT?" Two years before the assembling of the third Hague Conference, in 1915, a statement will be drawn up by the several governments concerning the questions which will come up for discussion at the third session of what has come to be virtually a periodic Congress of Nations. One of the objects of the Chicago Peace Congress will be to consider what subjects should be taken up by the third Hague Conference. A generous portion of the program is to be devoted to considering next steps. History is making so rapidly towards international coöperation that it is difficult to keep ahead of actual prose facts.

A NEW ERA IS OPENING. Business men, educators and labor leaders alike feel that we are not spending our national revenues to the best advantage. It is altogether possible that coming historians may date a new chapter in the world's annals from the present quarter century. Coming at this strategic moment, supported by the new economic and moral sentiment of to-day, the Chicago Peace Congress will undoubtedly go down into history as epoch-marking, if not, indeed, epoch-making.

A MOST CORDIAL INVITATION is hereby extended to societies and organizations of all kinds, including peace and arbitration societies, state and city governments, bar associations, chambers of commerce, colleges, law-schools, learned societies, clubs, labor organizations, etc., to send official delegates to this second National Peace Congress. Individuals who are in sympathy with the movement are urged to attend as members of the Congress.

KINDLY SEND NAMES of all those who will attend, whether as representatives or as individuals, to the Secretary of the Congress at as early a date as possible.

DETAILED INFORMATION concerning reception of delegates, hotels, program, etc., will be furnished on application.

ROYAL L. MELENDY, Secretary.

174 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

International Fraternity.

BY CHARLES E. BEALS, FIELD SECRETARY OF THE
AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

*Address delivered at the Religious Education Association
meeting at the Abraham Lincoln Centre, Chicago,
Monday Evening, February 8, 1909.*

I shall endeavor to lay before you certain facts and then attempt to interpret these facts. This, you will at once see, is the truly scientific method. Facts, I say; not dreams or theories. The time was when peace workers had few arguments to offer except dreams and Scripture texts. But that time has gone by. So many dreams have now been realized that if some belated soul lifts his timid, unbelieving, little voice, the peace worker has at hand a great pile of solid cobblestone facts wherewith to pelt the drowsy Rip Van Winkle wide awake. No other argument is needed than the mere dry, statistical list of actual prose facts, events that have passed into history, dreams that have been translated into commonplace actualities, for facts are the most eloquent things in the world.

First, then, let us marshal the facts. In the *American Journal of International Law*, Vol. I, page 567, you may find a most interesting and valuable article by Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, on "The International Congresses and Conferences of the Last Century as Forces Working toward the Solidarity of the World." Appended to this article is a list of said international congresses and conferences. This list is divided into two parts. Part I is a tabulation of "the memorable international conferences, congresses or associations of official representatives of governments, exclusive of those mainly concerned with the results of a particular war;" that is, in this table he gives a summary of the official or strictly inter-governmental gatherings, from the Congress of Panama, in 1826, to the second Hague Conference of 1907. Of such congresses there were, in those eighty-one years, 119,—119 strictly international gatherings.

In Part II Judge Baldwin enumerates "the more important international congresses, conferences or associations of the past century composed of private individuals." He cites 185 of these. But the list could be greatly lengthened. For instance, he names a certain international society, giving the date of its formation, and then says, "The fifteenth meeting was held at Paris, or Rome, or London, in 1907." For a specific illustration, take the international peace congresses. The author includes the two series of international peace congresses in the item, whereas the seventeenth Universal Peace Congress in the second series was held in London last July; yet in the list these seventeen assemblies are counted as only one. So, you see, that in reckoning up 185 of these unofficial international gatherings, possibly the list could legitimately be increased five-fold.

Let us look again, for a moment, at the official, inter-governmental congresses and conferences. Dr. Trueblood, in his pamphlet on "A Periodic Congress of the Nations," calls attention to two important points, namely, "the increased frequency with which they have been held in recent years, and the remarkable change in their character." The writer just cited also publishes a partial list of the more important of such congresses, in which he enumerates several which were intentionally omitted